The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Prussian Victory at Amiens.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Operations South of Paris.

Keratry Resigns in the Face of the Enemy.

He Threatens Gambetta with a Council of War.

Odo Russell Interviews Bismark.

Russell Empowered to Treat for a New Armistice.

The Black Sea Controversy.

Prussian Mediation Likely to be Accepted by All the Parties in Interest.

Bismark's Co-Operation Warmly Commended by English Statesmen.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

SHOOTING ON THE LOIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—There was some sharp fighting yesterday in front of the Army of the Loire, all along the county between Pithiviers and Montargis. Particulars are wanting, but it is believed that very prolonged, successful, hurrying and fighting was done by the Germans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Herald's correspondent at Versailles says the Duke of Mecklenburg's corps has made its attempt to occupy Le Mans, which was covered by a force of 30,000 men, composed of Parisian and Provincial troops, and defended by Farre. The main city of D'Aurelle's army still occupies all the northeast portion between Orleans and Artenay. The Germans attempted to enclose him by pushing forward one force, commanded by Frederick Charles, to Gien; another to Blois, commanded by the Duke of Mecklenburg, while the centre, directly in front of Artenay, was held by Von der Tann. The government at Tours has every assurance that D'Aurelle's strategy is admirable, and that at the proper moment he will move with great energy, pierce You der Tann's line, and push toward Versailles, leaving sufficient force to hold the wings to occupy the attention of Frederick Charles and Duke of Mecklenburg.

A special from Tours, dated the 29th, says: Yesterday the right wing of the Army of the Loire, being repulsed, during the previous days, with heavy losses of artillery and ammunition, and in danger of being cut off, fell back in order, and took a little industry of the imagination. A committee of inward says choice of the Germans

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

BUYING BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that he will receive bids for $1,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after 15 years from the 1st of July, 1870, and payable in the manner following: 10 per cent on the acceptance of the bid; 10 per cent on the 1st of December, 1870; 10 per cent on the 1st of January, 1871; 10 per cent on the 1st of February, 1871; 10 per cent on the 1st of March, 1871; 10 per cent on the 1st of April, 1871; 10 per cent on the 1st of May, 1871; 10 per cent on the 1st of June, 1871; 10 per cent on the 1st of July, 1871; 10 per cent on the 1st of August, 1871. Bonds will be delivered in the month of December. Holders make their proposals in writing, and he accepts the six millions offered for the lowest price. This option is neither to be influenced nor affected by the needs of the government, nor "buying" them at maturity on demand of the holders, as contemplated by the act of 1862; nor is it governed by the act of 1869, nor by its earlier provisions, which "authorized" a loan. If the policy of this report obtained par in gold, then the Secretary of the Treasury could assert the right of the government under the contract with the bondholders, as we understand this at par, as fast as there was surplus money in the Treasury to be used for that purpose. But as it neither so legal nor right, for the latter, or any other, until the expiration of twenty years after their issue.

Suppose, for the purpose of illustration, that a man gives his note for $1,000, with interest payable at the end of five years, the face of the note to be forfeited if he fails to redeem it at any time after one year, at his option. It is quite common to make notes with that such an option attached. Suppose that, after a year, the note, which is supposed to be worth on several days of the year said at a discount, runs down to 15 to 15 per cent, and the maker of the note intimated or compelling the holder to accept it, or tell him to make his "best offer" right or left. The latter is about to ask what he will take for it, and he says "$500; and the holder accepts the proposition. Where is the wrong or impropriety of the act? The maker had not promised to pay the note until the maturity, nor had he agreed to "redeem" it at any time prior thereto. He, therefore, had a perfect legal and moral right to purchase it for whenever but the holder offered to take for it. The latter was under no legal obligation to sell it for less than $1,000, and the former was not bound to buy it at any price, nor to redeem it before the expiration of five years.

The purchase of Government bonds in the open market, at the lowest price for them, is, very nearly, if not exactly, on a par with the proposed one between individuals. The one is an "exchange of the securities," now effecting the indebtedness. In the individual case, the "exchange" is for the purpose of relieving the individual debtor from the additional call on the Secretary to that extent. He desires, for gain and, if they see proper to let him have the bonds at less than par they can very profitably demand them of the government twelve or fifteen years hence, who has a right to object? The taxpayers now the discount, and the bondholders get more than "par" for their bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury has, in the language for him, to offer par for the few he can purchase per month, while the market price in the meantime will be advancing, as the bonds is nearer par. It would be discussed in a friend on the other hollow for $50 to undertake to "redeem" a few bonds at par when all the rest of the accumulated surplus money at the end of the 15 Times it adopted by any higher bonds than more parties publishing. It will remain the property of the country pressed by the Secretary in buying the bonds, and the interest on the bonds will surplus funds in the Treasury will admit.

THE DEBTS OF PRUSSIA.

In a six weeks' war with Austria and the smaller states of Germany, Prussia has accomplished the following achievements: 1. Expelled Austria from the German Bund. 2. Compelled her to relinquish Venice with its three millions of inhabitants. 3. Annexed Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfort, and Schleswig-Holstein, with their combined population of nearly seven millions. 4. Established a North German Confederation, which she will practically control. "

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Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

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THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Cincinnati Amateur Nine.

Details of the Late Non-Beer Game.

Pigeon Shooting.

Base Ball.

CINCINNATI AMATEUR NINE.

Pigeon Shooting.

Miscellaneous.

THE NORTH SIDE.

Permanent Organization of the Association for Public Improvement—Officers and Committees.

HUNTED DOWN.

Capture by St. Louis Detectives of the Most Notorious Counterfeiter in the West.

NEW YORK.

THE BAZAARS.

METEOROLOGICAL.

MISSOURI.

MINNESOTA.

MICHIGAN.

INDIANA.

THE SOUTH.

FOREIGN.

Desperate Sorties From Paris on Monday Last.

The French Troops Driven Back With Great Slaughter.

Despatches from King William Announcing a Victory Over the Army of the Loire.

A Report in London That the Entire Army Has Surrendered.

The Black Sea Controversy.

England, Austria and Italy Accept Prussia's Proposition for a Congress.

Russia Prepared to Give Turkey Better Guarantees than Those in the Treaty of 1856.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REAL ESTATE.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PERSONAL.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO RENT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.